The *MARYLAND* GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.] THURSDAY, *June* 19, 1766. [N°. 1084.]

Mr. *GREEN*,

THE Duty we ow'd to our Characters, as Magiſtrates, oblig'd us to trouble the Public with ſome Obſervations, on a Paper called "The Remonſtrance of the Grand Jury of this City," which contained many Aſperſions againſt us of too malignant a Nature, to paſs entirely unnotic'd. We handled the Subject with as much Tenderneſs to our Accuſers, as was conſiſtent with our Defence, and were in Hopes, that both the Manner and Subſtance of our Obſervations, wou'd at leaſt have ſcreen'd us from further Attacks, if not produc'd a Recantation of their groundleſs and injurious Accuſations. But ſome of the Gentlemen, it ſeems, have very different Sentiments, as appears from the *Reply* publiſh'd in your Gazette N°. 1077. It gives us, however, ſome Pleaſure to find, that the moſt reputable and judicious among them, have prudently dropt the Conteſt, and that the Number is reduc'd from Thirteen, to Eight, who, it ſeems, think their Honour more intereſted in endeavouring to ſupport, what they have once aſſerted, with the moſt egregious Quibbles and Prevarications, than in following the worthy Example of their Brethern, in candidly ſubmitting to the Force of Truth, and tacitly acknowledging their Error. The Subject of this Controverſy, it muſt be confeſs'd, is of very little Importance to the Province; but as our Accuſers have thought fit to give it the moſt *general* Circulation by a Publication in your Gazette, we cannot think ourſelves juſtly reprehenſible for taking the ſame Method in our Vindication, which muſt be our Apology for troubling the *Public* with a Diſpute, which, with more Propriety, wou'd be confin'd to the narrow Limits *of this City*. We muſt now beg Leave to lay before the Reader a particular Conſideration of the ſeveral Matters in the *Reply*, which are in any Reſpect pertinent to the Merits of the Diſpute, and then ſubmit to his candid and unbiaſs'd Judgment, how well the *Replyers* have ſupported the ſeveral Charges in the Remonſtrance, and what Foundation they have for treating us with ſuch an unbounded Licence of Scurrility and Abuſe.

In our Obſervations upon the Remonſtrance, we premiſ'd this general Remark, "that being "finiſh'd and ſign'd after the Adjournment of the "Court, it can be conſider'd only as the Act of "*private* Men, *uſurping* the Character and Au"thority of Grand-Jurors, and with what De"cency or Propriety ſuch a Body of Men (at the "very Inſtant that they were violating the Con"ſtitution, by aſſuming *unwarrantable* Powers,) "cou'd charge the Court with an *undue Exerciſe* "of Authority, we ſubmit to the Conſideration of "the Public." The Replyers call this a *ſuppoſed Capital Point*, and declare it to be a *Conception falſe and groundleſs*, for which they give this ſhrewd Reaſon, "becauſe the Paper entitled, The Re"monſtrance, &c. was (EXCEPTING *one* or *two* "*trifling* Articles unnotic'd in the Obſervations,) "actually framed before the Court broke up." This EXCEPTION effectually admits the Charge; but even if the *whole* had been *actually framed* before the Adjournment, and the *Signing* done afterwards, the *bare Signing*, in Conſequence of their Direction, by Mr. *Colin Campbell*, as *Foreman of the Grand-Jury*, after the Determination of that *Capacity*, muſt be conſidered as the Act of *private* Men, *uſurping* the Character and Authority of *Grand-Jurors*. We beg Leave to illuſtrate our Meaning, by a plain, familiar Inſtance. Let us ſuppoſe, that the *Lower Houſe of Aſſembly* had fram'd a Remonſtrance to the Governor, and that a *Diſſolution* had taken Place before the *Speaker* had *ſign'd* it. Cou'd the Gentlemen who had *lately* compos'd the *Houſe*, have called themſelves, *after the Diſſolution*, the *Repreſentative Body of the People?* Cou'd they have directed the *late Speaker* to have ſign'd the Remonſtrance, under the Denomination of *Speaker?* Cou'd they upon any Principle of the Conſtitution, have *publiſh'd* it as the Act of *The Lower Houſe of Aſſembly?* The Caſes are too obviouſly ſimilar to need any Application. With what Colour then, can the *Replyers* call that poſthumous Production, *the Remonſtrance*, the Act of a really-exiſting *Grand-Jury?* They may with equal Reaſon, under their preſent *diſmember'd* State inſiſt, that they ſtill continue in the *ſame* Capacity, that like the Polypus, whatever Amputations they may undergo, the *Grand-Jury* will ſtill remain *whole*, and, if in any future Diſſertation, for the Reformation of the State, their preſent Number ſhou'd be reduc'd even to the *Ninth* Part of a Man, it ought to be conſider'd as the Act of the *whole, entire* GRAND-JURY. The Replyers after endeavouring to palliate the Irregularity of the Remonſtrance, and furniſhing us with an ingenious Diſtinction between *framing* and *finiſhing*, *almoſt* admit the Charge, but at the ſame Time make ample Atonement for the Offence, by a pious Ejaculation, in which we ſincerely join. "May our excellent Conſtitution "never feel a deeper Wound"! We preſac'd our Obſervations with the general Remark abovemention'd, for no other Purpoſe, than to ſhew with what an ill Grace the Remonſtrants affected ſo much Concern and Tenderneſs for the Conſtitution, at the very Inſtant that they were acting in direct Violation of it, and not from any Apprehenſion that it would receive a *deep* Wound from ſuch Attacks, nor indeed ſhall we feel the leaſt Alarm ſhou'd theſe *puiſſant* Champions, the *Replyers*, execute their *heroic* Menaces of a Repetition of them. Our *Capital Point* then remaining firm and unſhaken againſt all the weak and ſophiſtical Cavils they have advanc'd againſt it, we ſhall proceed to ſhew that the reſt of their Perſormance is equally futile and inconcluſive.

"It is amazing to us, ſay the Repliers, that "the Gentlemen ſhould ſo *wretchedly blunder*, to "interpret any Part of our Remonſtrance, as "charging the Corporation with a Miſapplication "of Monies, ariſing from *Lotteries*, &c." This *wretched Blunder*, as they *unnaturally* ſtyle it, we hope, upon Conſideration, they will *adopt with the ſame parental Fondneſs*, as they have many *others*, for not a Tittle to the Purpoſe, is to be found in our Anſwer. We did not alledge that either the Court or Corporation are charg'd in the Remonſtrance, with *the Miſapplication of Monies ariſing from* LOTTERIES, but of Monies ariſing from *Fines and Forfeitures*, for thus ſtands the Charge in the Remonſtrance,—"That other conſiderable "Sums have accrued by *Fines* and *Forfeitures* to "the Uſe of the Corporation, the *greateſt Part* of "*which* Sums, we have Reaſon to believe, has "been *miſapplied* or *ſunk*."——This is the Charge we complain'd of as affecting the Court, and perhaps the whole Corporation, for, without extending the Words beyond their natural Import, ſurely the Corporation, as having the principal Diſpoſition of the Monies, ariſing from *Fines* and *Forfeitures*, muſt be accountable for the Application of *ſuch* Monies, and conſequently when it is alledg'd, that the *greateſt Part* is miſapplied or ſunk,——are the Perſons affected by the Cenſure. It muſt appear then, that we had a better Reaſon "for inter"preting this Part of the Remonſtrance, as charg"ing the Corporation with a Miſapplication of "Monies," than "poſſibly to draw in among us, "Men of *real* Merit," for the Paſſage will bear no other Conſtruction, ſince none but the Corporation can be accountable for the Malverſation of Monies, ſubject to their Management and Direction. But what Reaſon had the Replyers for ſhifting the Charge from the *Fines and Forfeitures*, to the *Lottery Monies?* Becauſe perhaps, they have ſince diſcover'd, that as *Members of the Corporation*, ſome of themſelves were equally obnoxious to the *former* Charge with the Court, and conſequently with all their real Merit, muſt have come in for their Share of the Cenſure. Upon comparing the Paſſage above quoted, from the *Remonſtrance*, with ſeveral Paſſages in the *Reply*, the little diſingenuous Fallacy of transferring the Charge of *miſapplied* and *ſunk*——from the *Fines and Forfeitures*, to the *Lottery Monies*, will be apparent. We muſt beg the Reader will turn to our Obſervations, and he will find, that it was on *this* Charge, *viz. the Miſapplication of the Fines and Forfeitures*, and not of the *Lottery Monies*, we grounded our Complaint of an injurious Imputation againſt the *Court*, and perhaps the *whole Corporation*, and that it was on *this* Head we call'd upon them to make good their Allegation. How well theſe Gentlemen have anſwer'd the Challenge, the following Extracts from their *Reply* will evince. "The Miſapplication of the *Lottery Mo*"*nies*, is by Conſtruction of the Gentlemen ex"tended to the *Corporation*."——"One *Lottery* "is complaiſantly admitted, for that, poſſibly, the "Money only of one *Lottery* can be legally ac"counted for, the Money raiſed by the *other*, "being *miſapplied or ſunk*."——"The Fact is "well known, that there has been a *blundering* "Application of Part of the *Lottery* Monies, and "*hence* the Ground of our Remonſtrance in this "Particular."——"The Gentlemen call upon "us to point out, who the Perſons are that we "ſuſpect of miſapplying or pocketing the *Lottery* "Monies."——"Do the Gentlemen challenge "us to ſhew a Miſapplication of the *Lottery* Mo"nies?" &c. Many other Paſſages to the ſame Effect might be quoted; but theſe are ſufficient to ſhew, that the *Replyers* have thought fit to change the Subject of Accuſation, by ſubſtituting *Lottery* Monies in their *Reply*, in the place of *Fines and Forfeitures* which ſtood in the *Remonſtrance*.—If indeed the Remonſtrants had expreſs'd themſelves in this Manner, and confin'd the Charge of *Miſapplication* to the *Lottery* Monies, and if moreover they had declar'd as the *Replyers* do, "that the "*Truſtees* of the reſpective Lotteries, and *them* or "*ſuch* of *them* as have the Lottery Monies in "their Hands *unaccounted* for, we mean and ſuſ"pect upon the *matureſt* and *moſt impartial Deli*"*beration*," i. e. *of miſapplying and pocketing the public Money*,—we ſhou'd have taken no Notice of the Charge, as it cou'd not be applicable to the Court: But as this was ſo far from being the Caſe, that they have at leaſt comprehended the *Fines and Forfeitures*, if not entirely confin'd them in the Charge of *miſapplied or ſunk* ——, we thought ourſelves as *Members of the Corporation*, and participating in the Diſpoſition of *thoſe* Monies, indiſpenſibly oblig'd to call upon the Remonſtrants to make good their Aſſertion, and inſtead of doing it, we have plainly ſhewn, that the *Replyers* have given up the Point by a total Silence, and ſhifting their Charge to a different Object, in which by a direct Deduction from their own Principle, the Court have no kind of Concern.

From the *Replyers* Conſeſſion, we might ſtand well excus'd from the Taſk of making any Animadverſions upon their Declamation about the Lotteries; but as their Miſrepreſentations on that Head will ſerve to ſhew of what kind of Spirit they are, and how licentiouſly they aſperſe the Characters of their Betters, not only in Rank, but in every Species of *real* Merit (as will readily appear upon a comparative View of *their* Names and the Two Liſts of Managers) we will trouble the Reader with a ſhort Digreſſion on that Subject. —"Do the Gentlemen, ſay the Replyers, really "and ſincerely controvert, that *large* Sums of "Money have been raiſed by Lotteries for the "Benefit of this City?—Let them turn to the "*Maryland Gazettes*, in 1753, and 1758,—and "Bluſh.——"In 1753, ſay they, was publiſh'd "*A Scheme* of a Lottery for raiſing the Sum of "300 Piſtoles, &c." And "in 1758 was alſo "publiſh'd, A *Scheme* of a Lottery for raiſing the "Sum of £. 435," &c.——When a Queſtion is put in the Manner abovemention'd, it is always by Way of ſtrong Affirmation, and therefore it amounts to this poſitive Aſſertion, *that* LARGE *Sums of Money have been actually raiſed by the two Lotteries for the Benefit of this City*, and by a Reference to the ſeveral *Schemes*, it is plain, that the *Replyers* intended *them*, as Proofs of their Aſſertion, by which inattentive Readers might very naturally be led to conclude, that the *Nett* Sum of *Three Hundred* Piſtoles was rais'd by the *firſt* Lottery, and the Sum of 435 *l.* by the *laſt*.——In another Part of the *Reply*, they ſay, that "the "Money *propos'd* to be rais'd by the *firſt* Lottery "amounted to the Sum of 300 Piſtoles."—Here we find the guarded Expreſſion PROPOS'D is inſerted, but ſpeaking of the *other* Lottery, they poſitively aſſert, that "the Money by the *laſt* Lottery amounted to 435 *l.* and leſt the Reader ſhou'd be led to infer from the Word PROPOS'D, that a *leſs* Sum than what was *propos'd* by the *Scheme* might have been rais'd, he is diverted from

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that Concluſion by the following Queſtion.—"What "has been done with *theſe* conſiderable Sums of "Money"? No Sums of Money being mention'd but *theſe* of 300 Piſtoles and of 435 *l.* the Reader muſt naturally conclude, that *theſe* were the *Nett* Sums, actually raiſed by the two Lotteries, and thus the *Managers* wou'd become chargeable in the Eyes of the Public for at leaſt a *large Balance* of the *Lottery Monies*, and their *Accuſers* at the ſame Time be furniſh'd with a Subterfuge, conceal'd under the Word *propos'd* (which they apply to the *firſt* Lottery and with a little Grammatical *Hammering* may extend to the *laſt*) and ſo ſcreen themſelves from the Charge of Miſrepreſentation.—This is ſuch a Proof of Adroitneſs and Dexterity in the Arts of *Polemic Fencing*, that the *reputed Author* is certainly entitled to a Diſpenſation from the Proverb, *Nè Sutor ultra Crepidam*, for we muſt confeſs his Talents are rather beyond what cou'd be expected in a *Votary of St. Criſpin*.

Having detected the Arts, by which the *Replyers* intended to miſlead the Senſe of the Public from the true State of the Lotteries, we will now give a minute Detail of the real Circumſtances thereof, by which the Reader will be enabled to judge in what Reſpect, the Parties concern'd have been truely culpable.——By the *firſt* Scheme, the Sum of 300 Piſtoles was *intended* to be rais'd; but the *Managers* fell ſo ſhort in the Sale of Tickets, that they cou'd not draw the Lottery, without retaining a conſiderable Number at the Riſque of the Scheme. Theſe Tickets turning out very unfortunate, and the Charges attending the Lottery being conſiderable, the *Nett* Gain was reduc'd to the Sum of 169 Piſtoles and 12/6.—"What was done with this Money"? ſay the Replyers. It was put into the Hands of Mr. *Jacques*, who applied it to the Building of a Wharf at the Head of the Dock, and to other Public Purpoſes, ſo that the whole has been entirely expended for the Benefit of the City, and more than the whole, for there remains due to Mr. *Jacques* a Balance of 5 *l.* and upwards. If any one of theſe Men, influenc'd by a real Regard for the Intereſt of the City, and diſpos'd to preſerve Order and Harmony among the Inhabitants, inſtead of fomenting Jealouſies and inflaming the Minds of the People by groundleſs Clamours, had applied to Mr. *Jacques* for information as to the State of this Lottery, we are very ſure he wou'd without the leaſt Heſitation have produc'd the Account, and given entire Satisfaction. This he hath already done (as two of the Replyers muſt know) to the Corporation, under whoſe Direction all the Money of this Lottery has been expended.

By the ſecond Scheme, the Sum of 435 *l.* was *propoſed* to be raiſed, but the Sale of Tickets falling ſhort in this Lottery likewiſe, that *Nett* Sum gained was £. 316 : 9 : 6, of which, as appears by Mr. *Brice*'s Narrative, £. 186 : 17 : 0 has been paid into his Hands by ſundry of the Managers, and there remains due from the Eſtate of Mr. *Henry Woodward*, one of the Managers, £. 73 : 12 : 6; and from Mr. *William Roberts*, another of the Managers, 56 *l.* A Demand has been made in the former Caſe, and Notice given that Intereſt would be inſiſted upon from that Time, and Mr. *Roberts* has always declared his Readineſs to pay, whenever the Managers ſhould direct an Application, till which Time he thought it might as well remain in his Hands, as be lodged in the Treaſurer's. The Managers were more inclined to give Mr. *Roberts* this Indulgence becauſe he had intruſted a Perſon with a Number of Tickets to near the Amount of the Balance due from him, for which he never received a Farthing, and muſt pay the Whole out of his own Pocket. It appears by Mr. *Brice*'s Narrative, that the Sum of £. 81 : 4 : 6 of the Money paid into his Hands, has been expended by the Direction of the Managers, leaving a Balance of £. 105 : 12 : 6, which, added to the Sums due from Mr. *Woodward*'s Eſtate and from Mr. *Roberts*, makes the Nett Balance of £. 235 : 5 : 0 now due to the Lottery. By Mr. *Brice*'s Narrative it alſo appears, that on the 16th of *Feb.* 1761, the Remainder of this Lottery Money was directed by the Managers to be laid out in building a Wharf round the Dock, and four Gentlemen appointed to contract for doing the ſame. Hence it appears that the Managers did meet in a reaſonable Time after drawing the Lottery, and took the only Step in their Power to carry the Purpoſes of the Lottery into Execution. This then being the Caſe, it was cruel in the Replyers, to throw out Inſinuations, that the Money has been placed out in Loans at 6 per Cent, and pocketed by the Managers. The Characters of theſe Gentlemen have always been treated in a very different Style, and we even

Queſtion whether their * Names were known to thoſe Men, at the Time they were ſo very liberal of their Cenſures againſt them. Their Conduct indeed upon this Occaſion juſtifies the Cenſure in a late Publication againſt them, by a Gentleman who likewiſe has felt the blind Fury of theſe *Drawcanſirs*.— "Let the Public, ſays he, judge "how ungenerous it is in the Gentlemen of the "*Grand-Jury* (we beg his Pardon, he ſhould have ſaid the *Replyers*) "to ſhoot the Arrows of "*Vindictive Reſentment* in ſo indiſcriminating a "Manner, as to be utterly regardleſs whom they "ſtrike, &c." The Money, however, ought undoubtedly to be applied, and we hope the *Managers* will take ſome effectual Meaſures to *inforce* their *former* Directions.

In Anſwer to an Allegation in the Remonſtrance, "that Mr. *Taſker*, one of the Aldermen, "hath formerly ſignified by his Letter his Deſire "to reſign his Office", we ſaid in our Obſervations "that with reſpect to Mr. *Taſker*, the Court "were govern'd by the Opinion of their late Re"corder, who thought no Step he had taken a"mounted to a *legal* Reſignation"—Here the Point, upon which the *Recorder* gave his Opinion, was the Validity of Mr. *Taſker*'s Letter, *from the Terms of it*, to juſtify the Court in conſtruing it as a *legal* Reſignation, and had no Relation to a *Forfeiture from Non-attendance*; but yet the *Repliers*, exerciſing their Right to change the Queſtion, whenever it ſuits their Purpoſe, aſk, "Can it be "the Opinion of the late *Recorder*, that *Non-at*"*tendance*, for a long Space of Time, without "Reaſon, is not a *legal* Forfeiture?" The Recorder gave no Opinion upon the Point, altho' their Queſtion ſuggeſts the contrary, and we declar'd in our Anſwer, "that it was a Matter of "Opinion which we wou'd not undertake to diſ"cuſs". But the Replyers aſk, "Was not the Re"ſignation of the late Recorder taken by Letter "to the Court?" "Why then is Mr. *Taſker*'s Seat kept vacant? &c." *The Reſignation of the late Recorder*, it is very true, *was taken by Letter*, and the Reaſon why Mr. *Taſker*'s *Letter* had not the ſame Effect, was, becauſe it was not ſo fram'd *in the Opinion of the Recorder*, as to amount to a *legal Reſignation*; for, altho' the *Replyers* chooſe to call them both *Letters of Reſignation*, yet the *Identity* of the Name is no Proof of the *Identity* of the Contents of both Letters. In order to make good the Charge of Inconſiſtency againſt the Court, the two Letters ought to have been ſtated, and ſhewn to be of the ſame Import; but there is Reaſon to apprehend that the Charge was ſuggeſted and readily adopted, without the Replyers ever having given themſelves the Trouble to look into them. "Is it not, ſay they, inconſiſtent with our Conſti"tution, to monopolize Judicial Authority, and "a direct Infringement of the Charter of this "City?"—This Queſtion we will anſwer by another—"Is it not inconſiſtent with our Conſtitution "*irregularly* to diveſt a Perſon of his Judicial Au"thority, and a direct Infringement of the Char"ter of this City?"—The Recorder was of Opinion, that it would have been *irregular* and *unconſtitutional* to have adjudg'd Mr. *Taſker*'s Seat vacant, when the Terms of his Letter did not amount to a Reſignation. Could the Court have followed a better Rule to direct their Conduct upon the Occaſion? And, ſince the *Replyers* have declar'd that "the Opinion of the late Recorder "will always have Weight with them," can they cenſure the Court for concurring with their *reſpectable* Judgments in paying the ſame Regard to it?

As to the Declaration of Mr. *Maccubbin*, "that "he never would attend the Corporation"—we ſhall only obſerve, that ſince it appears by Mr. *Campbell*'s Depoſition to have been made *about a Year ago*, we think it would have been rather more regular in the ſaid Mr. *Campbell*, as a REAL Member of the Corporation, to have communicated the Matter to the Court at their *next* Meeting, than to have kept it ſo long buried in his own Breaſt, and at laſt to take the indirect Method of conveying his Intelligence u[nder] the *fictitious aſſum'd* Character of a *Grand-Juryman*.

The Particulars of the Anſwer ſent by Mr. *Key* to the Court, in conſequence of the Clerk's notifying him of his being choſen *Recorder*, we do not recollect; but, let it be admitted that it was as the *Replyers* have ſtated it, will it follow, that becauſe Mr. *Key* did not particularize his Reaſons in his Anſwer by the Clerk, that therefore he had none? Or, that if he had any, the Court had no other Method of being inform'd of them, than by the Clerk's Report of his Anſwer? The Fact is, that a ſufficient Time interven'd between the Choice and Mr. *Key*'s Anſwer by the Clerk, to give ſome of the Court an Opportunity of converſing with him on the Subject, and knowing his real Reaſons, the Principal of which was, the very infirm State of his Health. This, with ſome other Objections of a ſlighter Nature, "we had Reaſon "to think wou'd in a little Time be remov'd," and the Event apparently juſtify'd our Expectation, for the Gentleman recover'd a better State of Health, and then qualified as *Recorder*.

In the 12th Article of the Remonſtrance it was alledg'd, "that by the *Laws of this Corporation*, "the Mayor's Court for this City is directed to "meet the laſt Tueſdays in *January*, *April*, *July*, "and *October*." In our Anſwer, we denied that any ſuch *Law* exiſted *in the Corporation*, ſo that the Point in Diſpute between us was a mere Matter of Fact, whether there was ſuch a *Law* or not. The Fact being againſt them, they endeavour to quibble away the Force of their Aſſertion, and to palliate a direct Falſehood by ſome ſophiſtical Arguments, to prove that the *Rules of Court* are *Laws of the Corporation*, and thus, by defending themſelves on one Quarter, are left entirely expos'd on another, as will appear upon a ſlight Examination. They proceed in a long String of Queſtions, nearly of the ſame Import, as if what they want in Force cou'd be ſupplied by a Multiplication of them, which unavoidably leads us into the like Repetition in our Anſwers. "Can it, ſay they, "be the Opinion of the Corporation Court—*that* "*there is no ſuch Law of the Corporation*." It is, and will be ſo, till the *Law* is pointed out. "By "what Authority is the Mayor's Court *held* at "*particular* and *ſtated* Times?" Not by the Authority of any *Law of the Corporation*, but of their own Appointment. "Has not this Court for *many Years* paſt been *held* on the laſt Tueſdays of *January*, *April*, *July*, and *October*; has it not been the *conſtant* and *invariable* Practice from almoſt the firſt Exiſtence of the Charter?" We admit it, and thence infer the Falſehood of their Allegation in the Remonſtrance "*that private Buſineſs*, "*or ſome other Motives* HAS ALWAYS *hitherto* "*prevented your Worſhips from ſitting more than* "ONCE *in the Year*." "Is not, ſay they, a long "and uniform Practice, legally founded, equally "obligatory with written Laws?" *It is not a Fit Moment* to their Cauſe, whether it is, or not, for if the Practice has been *uniform*, there has been no Violation of it by the Court, and ſo their Charge falls to the Ground, but if the Court has *always hitherto* neglected to ſit more than *once* in the Year, then what becomes of the *long* and *uniform* Practice (of ſitting four Times a Year) that is equally obligatory with written Laws? "Can the Mayor "and Aldermen alter the *Sittings* of their Court "from the *uſual* and *ſtated* Times?" Without Doubt they can; for the Court, we conceive, is not bound by Uſage or Rules of Practice, any further than that the Suitors or others, who have Buſineſs before them, may not be affected by Alterations. Their Rules, whilſt they remain, are to be obſerv'd by thoſe for whoſe Government they were introduc'd, and therefore they ought not to be affected by any new Rule with a Retroſpect; but, under this Caution, new Rules may be made, and old ones ſet aſide, as often as the Court think it expedient. Common Senſe ſhews, that the ſame Power which can make, may deſtroy. There can be no Act of the Corporate Legiſlature, but what can be abrogated by the ſame Authority, and the ſame Doctrine is applicable to the Rules of Courts; they who make them may ſet them aſide, and introduce others. The *Replyers* labour to ſhew that the *Practice of the Mayor's Court* is a *Law of the Corporation*, but there is this eſſential Difference in Point of Obligation between them, that, altho' the Court may alter and vary their own Rules, as Circumſtances in their Opinion may require, yet the Directions of a poſitive Law they muſt adhere to, and cannot diſpenſe with. But, to return to their Queſtions, "Are not, ſay they, the Court, at leaſt antecedently to ſuch Alteration, bound by the *preceding Practice and Uſage*?" Our Notions on this Head are fully explain'd in the Anſwer to the preceding Queſtion; but we muſt further obſerve, that if ſuch have been the *preceding Practice and Uſage*, then the Complaint in the *Remonſtrance* againſt the Court is groundleſs and

* *Managers, of the Firſt Lottery*: Benjamin Taſker, *junr.* George Steuart, Walter Dulany, *and* Edward Dorſey, *Eſquires*, *Dr.* Alexander Hamilton, *Meſſieurs* Robert Swan, Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, Samuel Soumain, Beale Bordley, James Maccubbin, James Johnſon, *and* Jonas Green.

Managers of the Second Lottery: *Meſſieurs* John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, John Raitt, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnſon, John Clapham, *and* Bennett Chew.

and unwarranted. Again, ſay they, " Is the " *Corporation* bound by the Rules and the *long and* " *uninterrupted* Practice of the *Mayor's Court*, Aye " or Not "?—Not to inſiſt upon the Impropriety of a Queſtion, which implies, that the *Corporation*, which is the *Legiſlative* Part of our Conſtitution, may be bound by Rules made by the *Judicial* Power, we anſwer, that if the Practice has been not only *long* but *uninterrupted*, it implies an expreſs Contradiction to the Complaint in the Remonſtrance, againſt the Court. Several other Queſtions of the ſame Import are put by the *Replyers*, which it wou'd be tedious to enumerate. Inſtances enough have been given to ſhew, how inconſiſtent they are with themſelves, in the Charge exhibited in the *Remonſtrance*, and what they have alledg'd under this Head in the *Reply*, which will always be the Caſe, when Men are more ſolicitous to ſerve a preſent Turn, than to make Truth the invariable Standard of their Allegations. In the *Remonſtrance*, the Court were charg'd with violating the *Laws* of the *Corporation*, in not ſitting more than *once* in the Year, when *they* direct a Meeting *four* Times. On our Denial of the Exiſtence of any *ſuch Laws* of the *Corporation*, the *Replyers* are put to the hard Shift of contradicting the Charge in the *Remonſtrance*, " that your Wor- " ſhips *always hitherto* ſat but *once* a Year," and ſtrenuouſly contend for a *conſtant* and *invariable* Practice—a *long* and *uniform* Practice—a *long* and *uninterrupted* Practice in the Court to do—what? to ſit *four* Times in the Year; and then labour, in order to ſupport the Charge of our having violated the *Laws* of the *Corporation*, to prove that this Practice has not only the Force and Obligation of a Law, but declare it in their *Judgments* a LAW, and more emphatically ſtill, LEGALLY A LAW of this *Corporation*. Altho' we cannot be of Opinion, that the *Rules of the Mayor's Court*, can with more Propriety be call'd *Laws* of the *Corporation*, than the Rules of the *Provincial Court* can be call'd *Acts of Aſſembly*, or that the *Replyers*, with all their ſubtle Refinements, have furniſh'd a ly Thing like an Argument, to prove their Point, yet ſuch is the unhappy State of the Controverſy with Regard to them, that it is a Matter of Indifference to us, whether it be admitted or denied, for if the *Uſage* amounts to a *Law*, the ſame *Uſage* confutes the Charge in the Remonſtrance, unleſs they can prove both Sides of a Contradiction to be true. But it ſeems, if we can once *induce a Belief*, that there is no *Law* or *Obligation* to hold a Court, we ſhall *logically* argue from *no Law*, that there can be *no Violation*. When we have Occaſion for a *happy Quibble*, perhaps an Application to the *Replyers* for Aſſiſtance, may be proper; but they ſeem not to be equally Maſters of *Logic*, for ſurely there may be a *Violation* where there is no *Law*, in the ſtrict and proper Senſe of the Word, ſince an *Obligation*, whether from *Law* or *Practice*, equally implies that there may be a *Violation*.

To the Charge in the *Remonſtrance*, " that the " Court *always hitherto* neglected to ſit but *once* " in a Year," we anſwer'd in our Obſervations, " that we had continually ſat on the Days to " which we had adjourn'd, and proceeded to ſuch " Buſineſs, as we thought requiſite." In the *Reply*, they give up the Charge and admit the Sitting, but think fit to call upon us to ſhew what Buſineſs had been done at theſe Meetings, and refer us to the Proceedings. It has not been the Practice of the Court, to enter into a Courſe of Buſineſs at *ſeveral* Times of their Sitting, in which, we preſume, the Eaſe and Convenience of the Inhabitants, have been conſulted by our Predeceſſors, as well as by the Members of the preſent Court, nor did we ever hear, that it has been complain'd of as a Grievance, however *loud* ſuch Complaints may have been *of late*, in the Ears of a few People in a *Corner*. It is not however true, that *nothing* is to be found in the Proceedings, but a *Meeting* and *Adjournment* in the *April*, *July*, and *October* Courts, as will appear to any Perſon, who has the Curioſity to look into the Minutes. In ſome Inſtances, the Reaſon given for the Adjournment is, That no Buſineſs of Moment requir'd a longer Sitting; and it appears likewiſe, that the Court have enter'd upon Buſineſs at other Meetings, beſides that of *January*, ſo that what the *Replyers* alledge on this Head, is totally falſe. To theſe Conſiderations it may be added, in Juſtification of the Court's not going always into a Courſe of Buſineſs at the appointed Times of Meeting, that the Recorder, and likewiſe ſeveral of the Aldermen, have been at ſome of theſe Periods, engag'd in an Attendance upon public Affairs of a more important Nature. The *Tenderneſs* we profeſs'd for the People of this City, " in not " calling them ſo frequently from their Occupa- " tions, on which many of them muſt depend " for their daily Bread, when no peculiar Circum- " ſtances have render'd it neceſſary or expedient," the *Replyers* are welcome to call an *idle and falſe Excuſe*, but we dare ſay it will gain Credit with thoſe, whoſe Opinions we eſteem; nor can we conceive that it wou'd be agreeable to the Inclinations of the Citizens, or that we ſhou'd conſult their Intereſts, in purſuing a different Conduct. Altho' many Inſtances may have occurr'd to theſe ſagacious Obſervers, when there has been " an " *Abuſe of Authority*, that a Profeſſion of Regard, " much Friendſhip and Tenderneſs, have been " thrown out to *captivate* and *deceive* the Citi- " zens," yet we believe it to be more commonly the Language of the reſtleſs, turbulent Demagogue, who ſeeks to render himſelf Important in the Eyes of his weak deluded Votaries, by inſtilling groundleſs Jealouſies into their Minds, and at the very Inſtant that he is acting the Part of an Incendiary, by endeavouring to propagate Confuſion, and to ſacrifice all Order and Authority to his factious Views and ambitious Schemes of Power, inſults their Underſtandings with loud and clamorous Pretences for the Promotion of Peace and good Government, and an unceaſing Vigilance and Attention to the Public Good. We ſincerely wiſh that the People may never be *cajoled* (as the *Replyers* expreſs themſelves) into a *Belief* of falſe and flattering Profeſſions, however ſpeciouſly maſk'd, or from whatever Quarter they may come, and at the ſame Time, that they will not ſuffer themſelves to be *captivated* and *deceiv'd* by the Harangues of any buſy forward Declaimer into a *Belief*, that their Magiſtrates are engag'd in a Scheme to aggrandize themſelves, which from the very limited Nature of their Juriſdiction, wou'd be moſt abſurd, or to oppreſs the Inhabitants, when their private Intereſts are moſt intimately connected with the opulent and flouriſhing State of this City, not to mention the ſacred Tie under which they act.

In the Remonſtrance it was aſſerted, " that " *ſome* Offenders are brought immediately to Tri- " al, while *others* are indulg'd what Time they " are pleas'd to require."—We denied the Charge in our Anſwer, and defied the whole World to produce a ſingle Inſtance of ſuch a ſcandalous Piece of Partiality, and what do theſe Men reply? Why, " that the Records can beſt *ſpeak*, and the " Inhabitants can vouch," whether it is true or falſe. Such a palpable Evaſion as this is, cannot eſcape the Notice of the moſt inattentive Reader, for no Mortal can conceive from the general Complexion of their Performance, that theſe HEROES were ſo ſuddenly ſeiz'd with a Panick, as not to dare to publiſh Tranſcripts from the Records, or that they ſhou'd be ſo forward in venting general Charges, and ſo ſqueamiſh in giving particular Proofs, if it was in their Power to produce any. But we muſt beg leave to obſerve, that it is impoſſible the *Records* ſhou'd *ſpeak* any Thing to the *Replyers* Purpoſe, for the moſt that can appear from them is, that *ſome* Offenders are immediately brought to Trial, and the Trials of *others* poſtpon'd; but this wou'd by no Means ſupport the Charge of *Partiality* in the Court, for it may be eſſential to the due Exerciſe of Juſtice, that ſuch Caſes ſhou'd happen. As for Inſtance,—Suppoſe an Offender ſhou'd deſire an *immediate Trial*, alledging, that at a future Day his Witneſs wou'd be out of the Way, and that he wou'd be depriv'd of the Benefit of his Teſtimony, in Caſe it were *poſtpon'd*: Cou'd the Court juſtly refuſe to comply with his Requeſt?—Suppoſe again, that another Offender ſhou'd deſire his Trial to be *poſtpon'd*, becauſe either his Council or Witneſſes were abſent, wou'd it be an unreaſonable Indulgence in the Court, upon the Fact's appearing to them, to poſtpone the Trial? Many Inſtances of the Kind muſt occur to Perſons, acquainted with the Practice of the ſeveral Courts in the Province, who, we believe, have never been cenſur'd in ſuch Caſes for their *Partiality*. Since then it is clear that the *Records* cannot poſſibly *ſpeak* to the Replyer's Purpoſe, what Credit can be due to their general vague Aſſertion, " that the Inhabitants can vouch" whether it be true or falſe? If the Characters of Magiſtrates are to be affected by ſuch Evidence as this, we think very few wou'd be found to undertake the Office; but it muſt be needleſs to inſiſt any further upon this Point, it being very apparent, that a Charge has been raſhly made, and that the Replyers have too little Candor to retract it, tho' conſcious of its Falſehood, and that they cannot produce a Tittle of Proof in Support of it. But it ſeems their Caution aroſe from an Apprehenſion, that " pointing out particular In- " ſtances might expoſe them to a Proviſional Pro- " ſecution, where ſome of the Gentlemen were " have the *diſagreeable* Taſk of being their " Judges." We will not at preſent diſpute the *Conſtitutional Right* of theſe Men to inſult the Magiſtrates of the City with the fouleſt Language their Imaginations can invent, but are of Opinion that Men of their *Moderation* ſhould not deſire to extend it farther, and that therefore it might have been well to have ſpar'd the Gentlemen hinted at, as *Judges of the Supreme Court* of the Province, ſtill reſerving to themſelves an unlimited Licence of abuſing them in the Capacity of *Aldermen*. It is a Fact, notorious to the whole Province, that when any of the Judges of the Provincial Court, or even their diſtant Relations, are intereſted in the Event of a Cauſe, they always retire from the Bench, and never preſume to give their Judgments in any Caſe, where there can be the leaſt Reaſon to ſuppoſe, that they are under the remoteſt Degree of Biaſs or Prepoſſeſſion. But theſe *decent* Gentlemen, the *Replyers*, are pleaſed to intimate, that two of the Judges would actually ſit and determine, where they would be Parties, which implies not only a virulent Reflection upon them, but upon the *reſt of the Provincial Bench*; for, as it wou'd be a groſs Breach of the moſt evident Principles of Juſtice in the former to ſit as Judges in the Circumſtances mention'd, ſo wou'd the Connivance or Permiſſion in the latter, of ſo palpable a Perverſion of Right, be equally iniquitous. The Contempt, in which we hold the ſcurrilous Effuſions of theſe Men, wou'd certainly have repreſs'd any Sallies of Warmth in Matters merely relative to ourſelves, and the little Diſputes of this Town, but when they preſume to inſult the *whole Provincial Bench* with their petulant Invectives, when a few obſcure and inſignificant People will dare to trample upon all Order and Authority, we cannot entirely overlook ſuch a flagrant Piece of licentious Impudence, which we believe to be unexampled in any Part of his Majeſty's Dominions.

" In the 15th Article, ſay the Replyers, the " Gentlemen give us a Specimen of that Diſregard " to Truth, which they charge upon us," and, in order to furniſh ſome Colour for their Aſſertion, they have deſcended to the little diſingenuous Artifice of ſuppreſſing a material Part of a Paſſage they have quoted from our Anſwer, which they wou'd impoſe upon the Reader as a fair Quotation of the *entire* Paſſage. In the Remonſtrance it was alledg'd " that the Remonſtrances of former " Grand-Jurors have been barely read, and filed " by the Court, and no further Notice taken of " them." To this we anſwer'd, that " when- " ever a Remonſtrance has been preſented to the " Court, it has been their conſtant and invariable " Practice (without a ſingle Inſtance of Deviation, " *to the beſt of our Recollection*) to convene the " Corporation, and to lay it before them." As the Paſſage ſtands in our Anſwer entire and unmutilated, the Imputation of *proſtituting Truth*, as they *decently* term it, cou'd not have been alledg'd againſt us, even if ſome Inſtances of the Neglect charg'd againſt the Court, cou'd have been incontеſtibly prov'd, for we ſpoke *to the beſt of our Recollection*, and aſſerted nothing poſitively about it. But the *Replyers*, ſenſible, that the Paſſage, *honeſtly* quoted, wou'd not have anſwer'd their Purpoſe, have had Recourſe to the low illiberal Trick of leaving out in their Quotation the Words *to the beſt of our Recollection*, and then our Aſſertion ſtands without any Reſerve or Qualification, *that the Court never had, in any one Inſtance, omitted to convene the Corporation, and to lay the Remonſtrances of the Grand-Jurors before them*. The Point of an abſolute unlimited Aſſeveration on our Part being thus eſtabliſh'd by the *Replyers* Management, they had nothing to do, but to prove that in ſome Inſtances the Court had deviated from this Practice, and then we ſtand convicted of Falſehood, or, in their *delicate* Phraſeology, *of a moſt ſhameful Proſtitution of Truth*. It wou'd be an Inſult upon the Reader's Underſtanding to make any Remarks upon this low Piece of diſhoneſt Craft. A bare State of it muſt ſufficiently expoſe the Baſeneſs of the Artifice, excite the Indignation of every ingenuous Mind, and convince the conſiderate Reader, that Men who cou'd be guilty of ſuch a groſs Suppreſſion of Truth, are little to be relied on as *Witneſſes*, however much they may ſhine in the Capacity of *Accuſers*. Before we proceed to a particular Conſideration of the three Remonſtrances, mention'd by the *Replyers* in Proof of their Aſſertion, that " the Remonſtrances of for- " mer Grand-Jurors have been *barely* read, and " filed by the Clerk, and no further Notice taken " of them," we wou'd juſt obſerve, that it has

not

not been the Practice of the Clerk to take any Notice of them, either in the Minutes of the Court, or the Proceedings of the Corporation, and conſequently when they ſay that the *Records ſpeak* to the Truth of their Charge, they won'd miſlead the Reader into a Belief, that it appears from the *Records*, the Remonſtrances were preſented to the Court, read and filed without any further Notice. In the Records no mention is made about them, and if this *Silence* SPEAKS, that they were never laid before the *Corporation*, the ſame *Silence* SPEAKS, that they were never preſented to the Court, and conſequently the *Records* furniſh no *expreſs* Proof upon the Point, tho' we think from a fair Compariſon between the Contents of the Remonſtrances, and the Buſineſs done by the Corporation, at the very next Meetings, the Inference is ſtrong, that they were both preſented to the Court, and laid before the Corporation. We will now proceed to a diſtinct Conſideration of the Remonſtrances of 1759, 1760, and 1761, whence it will appear upon what weak Pretences they ſo roundly charge us with a *moſt ſhameful Proſtitution of Truth*, by endeavouring to ſhew that the Court never laid thoſe Remonſtrances *or either of them*, before the Corporation.

The Remonſtrance of the Grand-Jury, *Feb.* 2, 1759, ſets forth Two Matters only.

Firſt. That "A Bye Law to prevent Frauds in ſelling of Butter in this City," is found to be inconvenient to the Inhabitants thereof.

Second. That there are a great many *Bog-Houſes* adjoining to the Streets and Alleys of this City, which are found to be very offenſive, &c.

The Corporation met on the 26th *Feb.* following, and among other Buſineſs paſt the Two following Laws, *viz.*

Firſt. A Bye-Law repealing a Bye-Law *to prevent Frauds in ſelling Butter in this City.*

Second. A Bye-Law to prevent certain Nuſances therein mention'd, in which is the following Clauſe, "Be it Ordained and Eſtabliſhed, &c. "That in Caſe any Inhabitant within the ſaid "City, ſhall after the 20th Day of *March* next, "ſuffer any *Bog-Houſe*, &c. which ſhall prove a "Nuſance, for the Space of 24 Hours, ſhall for-"feit and pay, &c."

Here we find that *every Matter* recommended in this *Remonſtrance*, was particularly provided for by Laws of the Corporation, with ſuch a Minute Conformity to the Deſires of the Remonſtrants, that no Doubt can reſt in any unbiaſs'd Mind, that this Remonſtrance was actually laid before the Corporation, which is a full Anſwer to the *Replyers* Queſtion,—"What was done with the "Remonſtrance in 1759?" and alſo a direct Confutation of their Aſſertion, *that this Remonſtrance was never laid before the Corporation.*

The Remonſtrance of the Grand-Jury in *January* 1760, ſets forth ſundry Matters, only Three of which, we apprehend, cou'd come under the Conſideration of the Corporation, *viz.*

Firſt. The confuſed State of the Bye-Laws, of which they Recommend a Reviſal and Publication.

Second. That ſome of the Streets are in a bad Condition, and eſpecially North-Eaſt-Street.

Third. That the Balance of the Firſt Lottery Money, be applied to the Dock.

The Corporation met on the 3d Day of *February* following, at which Time, it appears by the Proceedings, that a good deal of Buſineſs was done, and among the reſt, an Order made, that a Committee appointed for that Purpoſe, ſhou'd make a *Collection of the Bye-Laws of this Corporation, and make a Report of the State they are in, the next Meeting of the ſame.* It does not appear that any Thing was done in relation to the Streets or Dock at this Meeting, but the Direction given about a *Collection of the Bye-Laws*, amounts to a ſtrong Preſumption (at leaſt) that this Remonſtrance was likewiſe under the Conſideration of the Corporation.

The Remonſtrance of the Grand-Jury in *January* 1761, ſets forth ſundry Matters, of which, the Three following Particulars only came within the Province of the Corporation, *viz.*

Firſt. That many of the Streets are in a rough and gullied Condition.

Second. That the Dock is every Day filling up, and in a terrible State.

Third. That a Reviſal of the Bye-Laws is neceſſary.

The Corporation met on the 20th of *February* following, at which Time, and the Thurſday following to which they adjourned, it appears much Buſineſs was likewiſe done.

Firſt. They appointed Three Gentlemen to ſuperintend the Overſeer, in repairing *North-Eaſt-ſtreet*, Four Gentlemen to the ſame Office in *Church-ſtreet*, *Conduit ſtreet*, and *Francis-ſtreet*, and alſo Three others to direct the repairing of *Weſt-ſtreet*.

Second. As to the Dock, the Corporation directed nothing therein, that appears from the Proceedings, probably from an Opinion that the Balance of the Firſt Lottery was too inconſiderable, to be applied to that Purpoſe with any Effect, and a Conviction that they had nothing to do with the Application of the laſt Lottery Money, and it appears by Mr. *Brice*'s Narrative, that the Balance of that Lottery, was appropriated by the Managers on the 16th of *February* 1761, to the Building of a Wharf round the Dock, under the Direction of Meſſieurs *Nicholas Maccubbin*, *Lancelot Jacques*, *William Roberts*, and *Samuel Middleton*.

Third. The Corporation directed nothing at this Meeting about a *Reviſal of the Bye-Laws*, becauſe, as we preſume, they had appointed a Committee for that Purpoſe, in Conſequence of a former Remonſtrance.

We muſt ſubmit to the Public, whether the Meaſure taken by the Corporation, in regard to *the Repairing of the Streets*, does not likewiſe furniſh a very ſtrong Preſumption, that this Remonſtrance alſo was laid before them, and whether their Silence, as to the Two other Particulars, is not accounted for in ſuch a Manner as to obviate the Concluſion, from their directing nothing about them, that this Remonſtrance was never laid before the Corporation.

[The Remainder of this LETTER will be Publiſh'd, either this Evening or To-morrow, in a GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY: And thoſe diſtant Cuſtomers who do not receive it with this Sheet, will have it ſent them with next Week's.]

FROM THE *BARBADOS* MERCURY.

BRIDGE-TOWN, May 24, 1766.

ON Wedneſday the 14th Inſtant, there happen'd here a moſt dreadful Conflagration: It began at the Houſe of Mr. William Chaſe, in High-Street, about half after Eleven o'Clock at Night, by what Means we cannot yet learn: The Flames were next communicated to the Houſe of Jonathan Blenman, Eſq; Attorney-General; and the Wind blowing very freſh from the N. E. the Fire took its Courſe (with the greateſt Rapidity almoſt ever known) through Phillips's Alley into Broad-Street, Swan-Street, and the Wharf; and in the Courſe of about four Hours laid waſte every Dwelling-Houſe and Store as far as the Old Church-Yard. The Wind then ſhifting to the Southward, the Flames returned to the Back Streets and Alleys at the lower End of Broad-Street, carrying every Thing before it till about Nine o'Clock on Thurſday Morning, when it was providentially got the better of. The Confuſion and Diſtreſs of the Inhabitants on this Occaſion may be better conceived than deſcribed, many loſing not only their Habitations, but the major Part of their Furniture and Goods, by not having ſufficient Time to remove, or by being obliged to remove them two or three Times. We hear of no Perſon being burnt, but Capt. David Frearſon, Commander of the Ship John and Mary, from Liverpool, who lodged in the Houſe where it began. The Number of principal Houſes conſumed, including the Cuſtom-Houſe, and other public Offices, is about 440, the annual Rents of which were 16,421 l. beſide a great Number of Stores and Sheds.

Many principal Stores at the Eaſt End of the Town, well filled with Proviſions, have, by GOD's great Goodneſs, eſcaped the Fire; and no Day has paſſed ſince, without the Arrival of one or more Proviſion Veſſels, which have entirely relieved us from the dreadful Apprehenſions of immediate Want.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 16.

By the laſt Northern Papers, we have no very important Articles of Intelligence from the other Side of the Atlantick, more that what has been already Publiſh'd. The Papers being replete with Accounts of the great Rejoicings in almoſt all the Cities, Towns, and Villages in his Majeſty's Colonies, on Account of the REPEAL OF THE STAMP-ACT, which would [illegible] up Quires to Republiſh, with all the Par[illegible]ars.

Letters from *Barbados* give us moſt diſmal Accounts of the late terrible Fire there: It is ſaid that upwards of a Thouſand Dwelling-Houſes, Warehouſes, and Sheds, were thereby Deſtroy'd. Among the Sufferers are Meſſieurs LUX and POTTS, formerly of this Province. And it is ſaid that the other Part of the Town was Three Times afterwards attempted to be Burnt by the Negroes.

STEWART *and* RICHARDSON,
At their Store in Church-ſtreet, *have for Sale*,

BARBADOS RUM by the Hogſhead, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR by the Barrel, for ready Money, or ſhort Credit.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, very cheap for Caſh,

GOOD BARBADOS RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel; *Muſcovado* SUGAR by the Barrel, or Hundred Weight; alſo LINSEED OIL. (3w) RICHARD MACKUBIN.

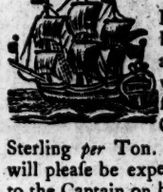
JUST IMPORTED in the Planter, Richard Carr, *from* LONDON, *and to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at* Pig-Point *on* Patuxent, *for Caſh, Bills, or Tobacco*,

GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the different Seaſons. R. FORSTER.

To be SOLD, or RENTED for a Term of Years,

HIS Houſe at *Indian-Landing*, in which he formerly kept Store; the Houſe is 26 by 28, one Part of it ready fitted up for a Store, with two Rooms with Fire Places in each behind it, and a Stone Cellar under the Whole.

For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Auguſtine Gambrill*, Inſpector, at *Indian-Landing*, who has the Key and will ſhew the Houſe.



THE CHARMING SALLY, WILLIAM ROBINSON, MASTER, a new SHIP, *Britiſh* built, Burthen 400 Tons, lying at *Boyd's-Hole, Patowmack* River, will take in TOBACCO, for LONDON, with Liberty of Conſignment, at Seven Pounds Sterling *per* Ton. Thoſe who incline ſhipping, will pleaſe be expeditious in ſending their Orders to the Captain on board (who will likewiſe attend all convenient Courts) Mr. *Anthony Stewart*, at *Annapolis*; Mr. *Robert Mundell*, at *Port-Tobacco*; Mr. *William Carr*, at *Dumfries*; Mr. *James Hunter*; or, to the Subſcriber, at *Frederickſburg*. (4w) ADAM HUNTER.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *St. Mary's* County, near *Leonard-Town*, on Saturday the 24th of *May*, a yelloviſh Negro Man, named *Joe*, about 36 or 37 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, ſlender made, and ſpeaks very plain, unleſs when made angry, and then very thick. Had on, and carried with him, a dark brown Coat, with a Velvet Cape, and much wore, a black Calamanco Jacket, and a flowered Calico or Chintz Jacket, (his Breeches unknown) a Pair of black Worſted Stockings, a good Caſtor Hat, beſide many other Things as yet unknown; 'tis ſaid he can both read and write a little, and about two Years ago made an Attempt to forge a Paſs, and run to *Virginia*, and there pretend to be a Free Negro.

Whoever will take up ſaid Negro, and bring him to his Maſter, or ſecure him ſo as he may get him again, ſhall have a Reward of Twenty Shillings Currency, if taken in this County; if taken out of it, Forty Shillings, beſide what the Law allows, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by (4w) JOHN FENWICK.

Annapolis: Printed by JONAS GREEN, at his PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Charles-Street*: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s*6 a Year; and Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for 5*s*. the Firſt Week, and 1*s*. each Time after: And long Ones in Proportion.

The *Maryland* GAZETTE Extraordinary.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 19, 1766.

[*Conclusion of the* LETTER *begun in the* MARYLAND GAZETTE *of this Date.*]

AS the Replyers upon the Subject of these Remonstrances have relied a good deal in fixing upon us the Imputation of *a most shameful Prostitution of Truth*, we have in Vindication of our Characters from so black an Aspersion, descended to a more minute Discussion of them, than we shou'd think requisite to defend the Court, if they had even paid no kind of Regard to them; for, altho' Representations of that kind, under the Influence of a proper Spirit, may suggest many Things for the Use and Convenience of the Inhabitants, yet we cannot conceive upon what Principle they build the *Constitutional Right of Grand-Jury Remonstrances*. Remonstrances from the Grand-Jury of this City, as far as we can collect, are so far from being co-æval with the Charter, that they are of a very late Date, and have rather flow'd from the Recommendation of the Court, than any Pretence to a *Constitutional Right*. When Gentlemen in this Character will confine themselves to proper Objects, *the Redress of real Grievances, the Repeal of Oppressive, or the Recommendation of useful Laws*, the Court will ever receive their Remonstrances with Favour and Regard; for, whatever the Malevolence of Party-Pique, or the Schemes of Faction, may suggest to the contrary, no Mortal, with a cool Head, and honest Heart, can ever assert, that the Individuals who compose the Court can have any Interest incompatible with the Prosperity of the Inhabitants, and they who can suspect them of a premeditated Intention to violate their Duty, secured by the most sacred of all Obligations, where no imaginable Temptations either of Profit or Power can have any Place, pay but a poor Compliment to their own Hearts. We beg Leave shortly to recapitulate our Defence on this Head—In the Remonstrance it was asserted, "that former Remonstrances of Grand-Jurors have been barely read and "filed by the Clerk, and no further Notice taken "of them." In our Answer we declar'd that, "whenever a Remonstrance has been presented to "the Court, it has been their constant and invariable Practice, (without a single Instance of Deviation, *to the best of our Recollection*) to convene the Corporation, and to lay it before "them." The Replyers quote this last Passage from our Answer, very disingenuously leaving out the Words, "*to the best of our Recollection*," which wou'd have secured us from the Imputation of alledging an Untruth, even if they cou'd have produced Proofs of a contrary Practice, which had escap'd our Memory. If the Point had rested here, the considerate Reader wou'd have found very little Foundation for the Replyers charging us with *a most shameful Prostitution of Truth*. But how do they support the Charge of the Court's having neglected these Remonstrances? By asserting "that "the Clerk will *verify*, and the Records speak, "that these Remonstrances of former Grand-Ju"rors have been barely read and filed by the "Clerk, and no farther Notice taken of them." How does the Clerk *verify* the Assertion? only by declaring, that he does not particularly remember that these Remonstrances were laid before the *Corporation*, for he does not speak positively about it. Upon being question'd whether he remember'd that *these* Remonstrances were either *presented* or *read* to the COURT, he declar'd himself with the same Uncertainty, and that he had no particular Remembrance about them. The Evidence therefore of the Clerk operating with equal Force both for and against the Court, *verifies* nothing to the Replyers Purpose; for, if the Clerk's *not remembering* that those Remonstrances were laid before the Corporation, amounts to a Proof *that they were not laid before the Corporation*, his *not remembering* that they were *presented or read* to the Court, concludes as strongly that they were neither *presented nor read to the Court*, and consequently the Clerk's Evidence, tending as much to exculpate, as it does to charge the Court, is totally beside the Question. If the Clerk's Evidence concludes nothing in favour of the *Replyers* Assertion, we think it can derive little Force from the Records, which mention nothing expressly about them, and what may be fairly inferred from them is directly against the *Replyers*, as has been fully shewn by a Comparison between the several Remonstrances of 1759, 1760, and 1761—and the Laws past, and other Measures taken by the Corporation very soon after. The Gentleman who was then Recorder, and for whom they are pleased to express themselves with Respect, is a Witness in our Favour, as far as he can charge his Memory, for he remembers it to have been his Practice to convene the Corporation, and lay the Remonstrances of the Grand-Juries before them, nor can he recollect an Instance to the contrary, and it appears by the Proceedings that he was present at the *January* Courts in 1759 and 1760, and likewise at the subsequent Meetings of the Corporation. Upon the whole, then, we must submit to the Judgment of the Reader, whether the *Records*, which say nothing *expressly* to the Point, or the *Declaration of the Clerk*, which proves as much for as against the Court, (and this is all the Evidence the *Repliers* pretend to) can operate in Opposition to what we have alledg'd *to the best of our Recollection*, as to the general Practice of the Court, in Opposition to the Sentiments of the late *Recorder* upon the Subject, as far as he can charge his Memory, and in Opposition to the Proofs fairly deducible from the Laws and other Proceedings of the Corporation, already laid before the Reader——can operate, we say, to fix upon us the odious Charge *of a most shameful Prostitution of Truth*, or to support the positive Assertion of the Replyers, "that "these Remonstrances, nor *either* of them, were "ever laid before the Corporation."

In the next Paragraph we have some more Instances of the Candor of these Men.——"The "Gentlemen, say they, endeavour to apologize "for their Adjournment *before our Remonstrance* "*was Finish'd*, because they acquainted us with "their Resolution to break up," &c. Here it is plainly insinuated, that our Answer contains an Acknowledgment, that we were privy to their Design of *presenting a Remonstrance*, whereas the very reverse appears from the following Passage in our Observations.—"If they intended to present "a Remonstrance to the Court, and wanted some "Time for that Purpose, why did they not give "us an Intimation of their Design."? Can it from this or any other Passage in our Answer, be inferr'd, that we were privy to their Intention *of presenting a Remonstrance*? But the Replyers do not stop here, for by asserting in another Place, that "the Grand-Jury were prevented from pre"senting the Remonstrance, by a *crafty* Adjourn"ment," they plainly insinuate, that we not only knew of their being engag'd in drawing up a Remonstrance, but were actually privy to the Contents of it, which were so disagreeable to us, that we avail'd ourselves of a *crafty* Adjournment to defeat it. Can any one of these Men say, that there is the least Foundation for these Insinuations? We solemnly Declare, That we knew nothing of the Contents of the Remonstrance; That we had no Suspicion of their being engag'd in Drawing one up; and, That their Insinuations to the contrary, are a gross Imposition on the Public.—But let it be taken for granted, That we knew of the Remonstrance, and were fully appriz'd of the Contents,—Does not this Supposition amply justify the Adjournment? Every Body, acquainted with the Proceedings of *Grand-Juries* in this Town, knows that the Remonstrances are the last Business they do. If then the Court knew, that the Grand-Jury were employ'd about a *Remonstrance*, they had good Reason to conclude from the *general Practice*, that all *other* Business was done; if, moreover, they knew it to be fill'd with the grossest Misrepresentations of their Conduct, cou'd it be their Duty to sit, at a great Expence to the Town, for no *other* Purpose than to receive such a Piece of Defamation against themselves? Thus, by Insinuations, intended to cast a Reflection upon our Characters, have the Replyers, furnish'd us with a solid Justification, but as it proceeds upon false Facts, we desire not to avail ourselves of the Advantage. That the *Grand-Juries* have had so much Business upon their Hands of late, has not proceeded from the *unwarrantable Neglect* of the Court to sit and do Business at the *April*, *July*, and *October* Courts. The real Cause is no Secret to the Inhabitants, and altho' we admit it to be the Duty of the Court to see the Laws duly administer'd, for the Preservation of Order and Regularity in the City, yet we cannot think it Right to prosecute the Inhabitants with an inquisitorial Severity, and more especially wou'd a rigorous Execution of the Laws have been improper, if the Declaration of these Men is to be relied upon, that "*some of them are a Restriction upon the Li*"*berty of the Subject, oppressive and unjust.*"

We have now laid before the Reader, every Observation upon the *Reply*, which we think material to his full Information of the real Merits of the Dispute, and must submit to his candid and unbias'd Judgment, whether we have not in every essential Article, defended ourselves against the outragious Attacks of these licentious Men. If after all, it shou'd appear, that we have fallen into some Errors, we flatter ourselves, that they are of the most pardonable Kind, and that we have offended more thro' Lenity than a rigorous and arbitrary Exercise of our Power. If the Replyers, after so much Canvassing and Scrutiny, have even succeeded in fixing upon us some Instances of Neglect, we have the Consolation to think, that public Bodies of Men of a much higher Rank may sometimes be liable to the same Charge, altho' from the Circumstance of not having infidious Spies, and malignant Informers in their Officers and Servants, they have not been represented to the Public in the same odious Colours, for we must observe, for the Honour of Human Nature, that to be torture'd by such Kind of Engines, is a very rare and peculiar Case. It gives us Concern, that we have not been able to contract our Defence within a smaller Compass. The intelligent Reader must perceive, that the Disingenuity of the *Replyers*, in frequently changing the Question, and misstating the real Points in Dispute, made it necessary on our Parts, to clear the Subject of all impertinent Matter, and to lay before the Public, the simple Merits of the Controversy, by which we have been oblig'd to extend our Observations, we fear, beyond the Limits of the Reader's Patience. We have purposely avoided to take any Notice of those Flowers of *Billingsgate*, with which they have so profusely bedeck'd their Performance, for as the lowest Rank of Insects are instinctively directed to discover where their *Strength* is plac'd, it was very pardonable in the Replyers to use their *natural* and *proper* Weapons. That they have been *misled* by an *Ill Adviser*, we will not presume to insinuate, since a Suggestion of the like kind with Regard to the Remonstrance has expos'd us to the heavy Penalty of the *Disdain* and *Contempt* of these *high-minded Worthies*. The great Dexterity in the noble Art of Quibbling, the Love of Truth and Candor, the Decency of Language, the Talent at Declamation and other Accomplishments of the Pettifogging Cast, so amply display'd in their whole Composition, are so consistent with those Habits and Train of Thinking, incident to Men of their Occupations, that all the World must pronounce it to be the genuine Offspring of their own Brains. May they, then, enjoy the exclusive and unrivall'd Glory of being the sole Authors of it!—With this Circumstance of Felicity they will enjoy it,—that no Mortal will envy them one Tittle of the Honours due to so finish'd and masterly a Production.

Before we take our Leave of the Reader, we must observe, that the most mortifying Incident which has happened in this whole Controversy, is, that we have fallen under the Displeasure, and incurred the *Contempt* of *a most respectable Member of Society*, by intimating in our Answer, that the *late Remonstrance was misled by the Influence of an* ILL ADVISER, in publishing so many severe Reflections upon our Conduct. How cou'd that *worthy Personage* entertain so humble an Opinion of the Respect and Veneration due to his Character, as to surmise that he cou'd possibly be the Gentleman aim'd at? We pointed at a *busy restless Incendiary*——*a Ring-*

leader

leader of Mobs——a foul-mouth'd and inflaming Son of Diſcord and Faction——a common Diſturber of the public Tranquility——but, cou'd all this, or any Part of it, be applicable to a Gentleman of his *meek* and *peaceable* Spirit, a Gentleman ſo eminent for his Zeal *in promoting Order and Decorum*, ſo active in preventing Confuſion, and *ſuppreſſing the lawleſs Exceſſes of the Populace?* Among all the Virtues which adorn his Character, does not GRATITUDE ſhine forth with conſpicuous Luſtre? Has he not ſacrific'd to this noble Paſſion the gainful Purſuits of his own Occupation, and does not his whole Soul glow with the *moſt lively Feelings of Retribution to his Benefactors?* How then cou'd we imagine, that he, of all Men in the World, would inſidiouſly join in a Confederacy to aſperſe a Set of Men, to whoſe Appointment he was for ſome Years indebted for his beſt Bread, and that, like the Viper, he wou'd ſting the Boſoms which had warm'd him into Life? How cou'd we ſuppoſe, that a Gentleman, who in every Inſtance of his Conduct, ſuſtains a *Propriety* of Character, ſhou'd, *as Projecutor to the Court*, moſt unjuſtly and ungratefully vilify the very Men, whoſe Authority and Dignity it was peculiarly his Office to ſupport? This wou'd be indeed to proclaim him unworthy of every kind of public Truſt. But not to inſiſt upon a minute Catalogue of the eminent Qualities which mark his Character—Are not the good People of this City, every Day of their Lives, receiving the moſt indiſputable Teſtimonies of his *public Merit*, even from that *pure and immaculate Fountain of Truth*——HIS OWN MOUTH? Why then ſhould he ſuſpect us of any Deſign to detract from his Worth, or to throw a Cloud upon ſuch a Conſtellation of Virtues? We hope he is now convinc'd that the Taſk of Encomium is more pleaſing to us than that of Cenſure, when he is the Topic, and are under no other Pain than that his *Modeſty* may be as much affected now at this *juſt Tribute of Praiſe*, as his *Delicacy* was piqued before at the *ſuppoſ'd* Injury he receiv'd from us. Let theſe imperfect Out-lines of his Picture be preſerv'd in the grateful Boſom of every Lover of his Country, till this Metropolis, animated by a noble Zeal to perpetuate the Memory of his exemplary Merit, ſhall commit the Charge of his Fame to the faithful Canvaſs, and, as a Monument of the *Patriotic Virtues* of this *Son of Liberty*, and of the inviolable Integrity and happy Verſatility of his Principles as a *Lawyer*, let a Label from his Mouth deliver the following Words, extracted from a late celebrated Speech of his—"Every Client may uſe, every *Lawyer* wou'd "ſupport, and every Judge receive the STAMP-"ACT"—as a good and ſufficient Plea in Law, whence we may conclude, that there is at leaſt *one Lawyer* in *America*, who, upon *proper Conſiderations*, wou'd *moſt dutifully* defend the late STAMP-ACT, as a regular and conſtitutional Exerciſe of Parliamentary Power.

Walter Dulany,
M. Macnemara,
Geo. Steuart,
John Brice,
U. Scott.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 19.

Yeſterday arrived in *Severn* River, the *Albion*, Capt. *Spencer*, in Seven Weeks from *Briſtol*, with upwards of a Hundred of His Majeſty's SEVEN YEAR Paſſengers; who had the Small-Pox among them; but by the diſcreet Management of the City Magiſtrates, there is very little Danger of that Diſtemper ſpreading among us, as there are but very few in Town liable to it, and the Diſeaſed being all ſent by Water far diſtant from Town.

It was ſaid and rumour'd about, on Capt. *Spencer's* Arrival, that he had the Jail Diſtemper on board; but the Report proves groundleſs; for after the moſt diligent and ſtrict Enquiry, we cannot find that he has imported any Contagion whatever, except the SMALL-POX and ROGUERY, as above related.

THERE is a the Plantation of *James Riggs*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as Strays, Two Horſes, *viz.* One a Black with a Bald Face, one Wall Eye, no perceivable Brand, and about 13 Hands high. The other Black, with no perceivable Brand, and about 13 Hands high.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, the 9th of this Inſtant *June*, Five indented Servant Men, *viz.*

William Firth, by Trade a Gardener, and employed in that Capacity by the Subſcriber, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, thin viſaged, wore his own light brown Hair, which was ſhaved as far back as the Crown of his Head, but has a Wig which he wears occaſionally over his Hair. Had on when he went off, a ſtriped Flannel Jacket with a black *Manchester* Velvet one over it, a bad blue Coat with yellow Buttons: He is a Man of Education, but remarkable talkative, has been in *America* before in Quality of a School-Maſter, and may perhaps call himſelf ſuch now, he is about 45 Years of Age.

John Leary, by Trade a Caulker, a luſty Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, wore his own dark brown Hair, which is ſhaved quite back to the Crown of his Head, liſps very much in his Speech, has a large Mouth and thick Lips. Had on, a blue Jacket very much ſoiled, long Oſnabrigs Trowſers, a ſmall coarſe Felt Hat, which he commonly wore flapped before, a Check or Oſnabrigs Shirt, having both with him.

James Ruſſell, a Baker, a little Fellow, about 5 Feet high, very much pitted with the Small-Pox, has very thin Lips, a remarkable catching in his Speech, and liſps in pronouncing many Words, he has been on board a Man of War, and may perhaps paſs for a Sailor. Had on, a blue Sailor's Jacket, with perhaps a ſtriped Flannel one under it as he had both, a Check or Oſnabrigs Shirt, long Oſnabrigs Trowſers, and wore on his Head commonly, a blue Cloth Cap, but may perhaps have changed it with one of the Men that went with him, for a Leather Cap lined with Leopard's Skin, which turned quite up round the Cap, this is very probable, as he wore this Cap the Day before they went off.

John Rolings, a Butcher, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a remarkable Stupidity in his Countenance, and is very deaf, has a pretty deep Voice, and ſpeaks very deliberate, tho' ſeldom. Had on, a blue Jacket, with a ſtriped Flannel one under it, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, long Trowſers of the ſame, a ſmall Felt Hat, or perhaps a Leather Cap lined with Leopard's Skin, or a Cloth Cap, as it was with this Man that the Baker exchanged Caps.

Joſeph Dent, a Labourer, this Fellow was purchaſed by the Subſcriber ſometime laſt Summer, as a Gardener, from whom he ſoon after ran away, but was taken again and thrown into *Calvert* County Jail; he was very particularly deſcribed in a former Advertiſement, to which the Public is referred for an Account of him.

The above mentioned Servants went off in a ſmall Boat, with a Pitch Bottom, and naked Gunwale. *William Firth*, the Gardener, was formerly a Servant in the *Jerſeys*, and will probably endeavour to get there by Way of *Philadelphia*, and as he writes a good Hand, and is an artful, inſinuating Villain, it is likely he may forge Paſſes for the others.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, beſide what the Law allows, and if brought home, be paid reaſonable Charges, by

WILLIAM FITZHUGH,
ROUSBY-HALL, *Patuxent* River.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from *Alexandria* the 20th of laſt *May*, Four Convict Servant Men, who took with them a ſmall painted Yawl with a white painted Bottom, and are ſuppoſed to have made down the River *Patowmack*, and its probable may attempt going down or croſſing the Bay.

Francis Wingle, an *Engliſhman*, and by Trade a Shoemaker, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, a ſtout, well-made Fellow, ſmooth Face and brown Complexion, has an impudent Look and ſpeaks very faſt, and wears his own Hair, which is ſhort and curley. Had on when he went off, a grey Coat and lappelled Jacket, a Pair of black Pluſh Breeches, white Shirt and Stockings, and has been in the Country about 12 Months.

Stephen Devoiſe, an *Engliſhman*, and by Trade a Baker, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, ſhort Hair, a dark brown Complexion, a red Face, and is pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has a dull ſtupid Look. Had on, a green lappelled Jacket lined with white Flannel, Oſnabrigs Shirt and Trowſers, light colour'd Yarn ribb'd Stockings, and ſtrong Shoes: Has been in the Country about two Years.

James Trump, an *Engliſhman*, about 23 or 24 Years of Age, alſo a Baker by Trade, and has been ſometime at Sea on board of a Man of War, and may perhaps paſs for a Seaman, is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, ſmooth Face and pale Complexion, ſpeaks pretty faſt, and partly has a kind of Caſt with one Eye, is remarkable for having a very ſcabbed Head, which he has had for ſome Years, and wears a Worſted Cap under his Hat. Had on a grey Jacket, and has been in the Country three Years.

John Hands, alſo an *Engliſhman*, about 25 Years of Age, by Trade a Sawyer, and has ſome Part of his Time kept an *Engliſh* School, and may forge himſelf and the others ſome kind of Paſs, wears his own Hair which has lately been cut ſhort, a brown Complexion, a ſmooth Face, and has a good Countenance, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, one of his Legs conſiderably ſhorter than the other, and walks very lame. Had on, a blue Surtout Coat lined with red Shalloon, and had with him Check and Oſnabrigs Shirts and Trowſers, blue Broadcloth Breeches, and wears a ſtriped Cotton Cap under his Hat. He has not been long in the Country. It's imagined they will endeavour to get on board ſome Veſſel; therefore, all Maſters are at their Peril forbid to take them away.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servants in any Jail, ſo as the Owners get them again, ſhall receive the above Reward of Twenty Pounds, or FIVE POUNDS for each; and if brought and delivered here, reaſonable Charges will be allowed: Alſo ONE PISTOLE for the Yawl, if delivered here, paid by

ROBERT ADAM,
and
PETER WISE.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 7th, 1766.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, *June* 7, 1766.

RAN away from the Ship *Eſſex*, *John Curling*, Commander, Two Sailors, *viz.*

Joſeph Mallett, a ſtout, ſturdy Fellow, of a ſwarthy Complexion, long Viſage, and a ſharp Hook Noſe. And, *John Kelſey*, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, alſo of a black ſwarthy Complexion.

They took with them the Yawl, clean ſcraped, with a white Bottom, her Stern painted blue, and Quarters flouriſh'd with white, had a new Spritſail and Foreſail, a Mizen maſt, and Oar painted red.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Sailors, and brings them to the ſaid Ship, lying in *Patapſco* River, ſhall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS for the Men and Yawl, and reaſonable Charges, paid by (3w) JOHN CURLING.

To be SOLD by private SALE, by the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituated in the Addition to *Baltimore-Town*, near Mr. *Bryan Philpot's*, it has two Fronts, the one 112 Feet, the other 80; there is an extraordinary well built Two Story Houſe 28 Feet Front, with an Addition of a One Story Brick Building of 20 Feet Front, a good Kitchen, Stable, and every other Conveniency, ſuitable for either a Public or Private Houſe: And, as I intend to leave the Country by the laſt Day of *Auguſt*, deſire all Perſons indebted, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, to come and Pay their reſpective Balances; and all Perſons having any Demands, to bring in their Accounts that they may be paid, by JAMES VINTAIN.

N. B. A very good BILLIARD TABLE to be ſold.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Campbell*, at the Fork of *Linganore* in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Black Gelding, with a ſmall white Speck in his Forehead, and another under his left Eye, branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh, but with what imperceptible, he has ſome Saddle Spots.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED in the Sally, Capt. Buchanan, *from* LONDON, *and to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Stores at* Upper-Marlborough, Pig-Point, *and* Queen-Anne, *on* Patuxent, *and at* George-Town *on* Patowmack,

GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange, Caſh, Tobacco, Wheat, and other Country Produce.

STEPHEN WEST.

All Perſons Indebted above a Year are deſired to Pay.

JUST IMPORTED

In the Planter, Richard Carr, *from* London, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, in* Upper-Marlborough, *for Caſh, Bills, or Tobacco,*

GREAT Variety of *EAST-INDIA* and *EUROPEAN* GOODS, ſuitable to all Seaſons of the Year.

(3w) FRANK LEE.

June 11, 1766.

LEFT with me, laſt Week, by Mr. *John Ridgely*, Chief Mate of the Ship *Lord Baltimore*, Capt. *James Mitchell*, from *London*, A BOX, mark'd I H, N°. 1, directed [*For John Huckwell at Mr. Shields Toms's Creek Baltimore Merryland*] which he deſired me to keep until the Owner himſelf came for it. It contains a WATCH, and ſome Wearing Apparel, ſent him by his Brother. The Owner is requeſted to call for, and receive it from J. GREEN.

St. Mary's County, *May* 10, 1766.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcriber, a Convict Servant Boy, named *Samuel Mattin*, about 16 Years of Age, ſandy Complexion, a down Look, ſhort light colour'd Hair, has been a Drummer in the Army, and is a very great Villain: Had on when he went away, a blue *Kilmarnock* Cap, ſhort Copper colour'd Kerſey Jacket, Cotton Breeches, Oſnabrig wide Trowſers, and Shoes and Stockings, with large Braſs Buckles. Likewiſe took with him, a Pair of Blankets, and a large Woollen Rugg.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that the Owner may get him again, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

(4w) VERNON HEBB.

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